

THE PULASKI CITIZEN.

VOLUME 10

PULASKI, TENNESSEE, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1868,

NUMBER 28.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ALLISON & ELLIS,
Manufacturers of Boots & Shoes,
NORTH SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE,
(IN OLD COTY BLOCK.) Tenn.
Pulaski, Tenn.
MANUFACTURE from best material. All work
warranted and satisfaction guaranteed. April

TENNESSEE HOUSE,
WEST SIDE PUB. SQUARE,
PULASKI, TENN.
FRANK HANSON, Proprietor.

Re-fitted and Newly Furnished!
THIS house is being thoroughly repaired and re-
fitted. New carpets and furniture in every
room. Rooms to rent. Thankful for a liberal pa-
tronage heretofore, a continuance of the same is re-
specially solicited. Jan 31

MALE SCHOOL,
CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL,
PULASKI, TENN.

THE first term of 1868 opens the 20th January
and continues twenty weeks.
For circular apply to
I. P. O'BORNE, Principal.
Jan 10-11

MEDICAL CARD!
DR. ABERNATHY

Offers his professional services to the citizens of
Pulaski and Giles county.
Office—At Tennessee House, Pulaski. Jan 24-2m
Jan 10-11

JONES & TUNNON,
Attorneys at Law,
PULASKI, TENN.
(BOX 92)
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts.
OFFICE—3d door west in Office Row, west of
May's corner. Jan 17-11

DR. J. F. GRANT,
PULASKI TENN.
RESPECTFULLY tenders his services to the
people of Giles and the adjoining counties in the
practice of Medicine and Surgery. Is also prepared
to treat diseases of the EYE and EAR.
OFFICE—Old Stand of Grant & Abernathy.
January 1st. 1868-11

M. McCARTY,
DENTIST.
OFFICE—Northwest corner Public Square,
Pulaski, TENN.
Jan 10, 1868.

JNO. C. BROWN. Wm. H. McCallum. JAS. McCallum.

BROWN & McCALLUM,
Attorneys at Law,
PULASKI, TENN.
Will practice in Giles and adjoining counties,
also in the courts of Bankruptcy and in the
Supreme and Federal courts at Nashville.
Prompt attention will be given to all
business entrusted to them.
Office old stand of Brown & McCallum,
Oct 1-1867

T. M. JONES & SONS,
Attorneys at Law.
PULASKI, TENN.
Will practice in the Federal courts and courts of
Bankruptcy.
Office same as formerly occupied by Jones &
-Clark. Oct 4-11

R. R. REED,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
PULASKI, TENN.
Office S. W. corner Public Square.
Will practice in the courts of Giles and adjoining
counties.
Particular attention given to the collection
of claims. Jan 15-11

ROSE and GORDON,
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,
PULASKI, TENN.
Office West side of Square, over the old Bank.
WILL PRACTICE
in the Courts of Giles and adjoining counties, [Jan 9]

J. C. LESTER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
PULASKI, TENN.
Will give prompt attention to all business en-
trusted to him. Dec 7, '86.

AMOS E. RICHARDSON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
PULASKI, TENN.
Will practice in Giles and adjoining counties.
Office, West side Square—Upstairs.
Nov 8-11

LEON GODFREY,
Watch Maker & Jeweller,
PULASKI, TENN.

ALL kinds of Repairing in Watches or Jewelry
done promptly, and satisfaction warranted.
Shop, 1st Main street, South. Feb 10-11

Drs. J. P. & J. T. Grant,
DENTISTS.

OFFICE:
1st Main street.
SOUTH,
Pulaski, Tenn.
[May 31-11]

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHARLES HALL,
Photographic Artist,
PULASKI, TENN.
(Rooms at Mrs. Paine's.)
All work warranted to give satisfaction.
May 15-11

TAKE NOTICE EVERYBODY!
Something Interesting
to All!

IF you want your furniture re-varnished or men-
dated, or have a pair of scissors that need grind-
ing, a gun, pistol or lock to mend, an umbrella,
or parasol that needs repairing, a clock or sewing
machine that needs mending or cleaning, a lot of
useless chairs for want of seats in them, or if your
wood or metal saw needs setting or filing, if you
have machinery and you want a pattern for any
part that may get broke so you can send it to the
nearest foundry and have it cast, or if you have
made an inventory and want a patent office model
made, or if you want to set up machinery, please
call on F. A. LEONHARD, who will help you out
of your difficulty, and at reasonable rates.
Wood turning of all kinds done to order.
Shop two doors below David Spear's shop,
and nearly opposite Webb & Wilkerson's Gin Fac-
tory.
F. A. LEONHARD.

F. G. TIGNOR,
MANUFACTURER OF
Saddles, Harness &c,
North-East Cor. Public Square,
PULASKI, TENN.

ALL kinds of Texas, Morgan and Mexican Sad-
dles on hand and made to order.
I employ none but the VERY BEST of workmen
and use none but the VERY BEST of material,
therefore all articles manufactured at my house are
of the very best character.
I am very grateful to the citizens of Giles for
their liberal patronage since I have been located in
their midst, and hope by strict attention to busi-
ness to merit and receive a continuance thereof.
F. G. TIGNOR.
mar 6

DR. J. A. SUMPTER & J. L. PEARCY,
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
DRUG STORE

To North End of the Tennessee House,
West side Square, Pulaski, Tenn.
HAVE just received a fresh stock of pure and re-
fined Drugs, Medicines, and Fancy Articles,
etc., to which they invite the attention of their
friends and the public generally.
The Drug business will be under the direction of
Mr. Percy, while Dr. Sumpter will continue the
practice of Physic. Office, back room of drug store,
A Fresh Supply of Landreth's, and other
Garden Seeds.

Prescriptions
Carefully compounded at all hours by a competent
and experienced druggist. Jan 4-11

PULASKI HOUSE,
1st MAIN STREET, South,
Pulaski, Tenn.

By Mrs. M. D. PAINE.
THIS house is conveniently located to the business
portion of the town, yet sufficiently retired to
give it the air of a private boarding house. The
accommodations are as good as those of any con-
try hotel in the State, being supplied with the best
market affords, and guests attended by polite
and accommodating servants.
Regular boarders, without lodging, \$4 per week;
Transient boarders, without lodging, \$1; Transient
boarders, with lodging, \$2; Board per day, with
lodging, \$2; without lodging \$1.50. Single meals
20 cents.
[Sept 1-11]

HOME MANUFACTURE.
Funeral Undertaking at
PULASKI.

WE the undersigned now offer to the public our
stock of Furniture, manufactured at this
place, as cheap as any other establishment
in the State. We also make to order to suit cus-
tomers. Repairing neatly done.
Having purchased a new hearse, we are now pre-
pared to furnish all kinds of Coffins and Burial Cases
at reasonable rates.
ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.
Call and see for yourselves and we know we can
satisfy you. Our Ware Room is located on the
South-east Corner of the Public Square.
P. C. COLE & CO. FRANK MILLER.
[Sept 1-11]

Livery and Sale Stable,
PULASKI, TENN.

I TAKE pleasure in saying to the public that my
convenient Livery Stable on Main Street north
of the public square is now well supplied with the
Best of Harness and Saddle Horses.
Going Buggies, nice Carriages, attentive and ac-
commodating Ostlers, and plenty of provender.
Bill Lewis
will occasionally be on hand for a horse swap. A
man may get either a ride, a drive, a feed or a trade.
PRICES:
Carriage and Horses per day, \$10.00
Horse and Buggy " " 4.00
" " half day, " " 4.00
" " short drive, " " 2.50
Saddle Horse 3 day " 5.00
Buggy & Harness without Horse " 3.00
Buggy Horse without Buggy " 4.00
Feeding Horses single feed " 50
" per day 1.50, per month " 25.00
March 22-11 J. H. JACKSON.

STACY & JOHNSON,
EAST SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE,
Pulaski, : : Tenn.,
Have just received a full and complete stock of
FALL AND WINTER
DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Cutlery, Queens and Glassware
which they offer
At Greatly Reduced Prices.
ALL are invited to call and examine the stock be-
fore purchasing elsewhere.
March 10, 1868-11. STACY, MORRIS & CO.

THE EVENT OF 1868.

Andrew Johnson's Proclamation—Full
Amnesty and Pardon.

The Death Knell of Military Despotism
in the South.

By the President of the United States—A Proclama-
tion.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—WHEREAS, In the month of July, A. D. 1861, in accept-
ing the condition of civil war, which was
brought about by insurrection and rebel-
lion in several of the States which con-
stituted the United States, the two Houses
of Congress did solemnly declare that war
was not waged on the part of the Govern-
ment in any spirit of oppression, nor for
any purpose of conquest or subjugation,
nor for any purpose of overthrowing or in-
terfering with the rights or established in-
stitutions of the States, but to defend and
maintain the supremacy of the Constitution
of the United States, and to preserve the
Union, with all the dignity, equality
and rights of the several States unimpaired
and that as soon as these objects should be
accomplished, the war on the part of the
Government should cease, and,
WHEREAS, The President of the United
States has heretofore, in the spirit of that
declaration, and with a view of securing
for it the ultimate and complete effect, set
forth several proclamations, offering am-
nesty and pardon to persons who had been
or were concerned in the aforementioned re-
bellion, which proclamations, however,
were attended with prudential reservation
and exceptions then deemed necessary and
proper, and which proclamations were re-
spectively issued on the 8th day of Decem-
ber, 1860; on the 26th day of March, 1864;
on the 29th day of May, 1865, and on 7th
day of September, 1867; and,
WHEREAS, The said lamentable civil war
has long since altogether ceased with an
acknowledgement by all the States of the
supremacy of the Federal Constitution and
of the Government, therefore there no longer
exists any reasonable ground to ap-
prehend a renewal of the said civil war, or
any foreign interference, or any unlawful
resistance by any portion of the people of
any of the States to the Constitution and
laws of the United States; and,
WHEREAS, It is desirable to reduce the
standing army and to bring to speedy ter-
mination of military occupation, martial
law, military tribunals, abridgement of the
freedom of speech and the press, suspen-
sion of the privilege of habeas corpus, and
the rights of trial by jury, and encroach-
ment upon our free institutions in time of
peace, being dangerous to public liberty,
incompatible with the individual rights of
the citizens, contrary to the genius and
spirit of our republican form of govern-
ment, and the exhaustion of the national
resources; and,
WHEREAS, It is believed that amnesty
and pardon will tend to secure a complete
and universal establishment and prevalence
of municipal law and order, in conformity
with the Constitution of the United States,
and to remove all appearances and presump-
tions of retaliatory or vindictive policy on
the part of the Government, attended by
unnecessary disqualification, pains, penali-
ties, confiscations and disfranchisements,
and on the contrary to promote and pro-
cure complete fraternal reconciliation
among the whole people, with due submis-
sion to the Constitution and laws.

Now, therefore be it known, that I, Andrew
Johnson, President of the United
States, do, by virtue of the Constitution
and in the name of the people of the United
States, hereby proclaim and declare,
unconditional and without reservation, to
all and to every person who, directly or
indirectly, participated in the late insur-
rection or rebellion, excepting such persons
as may, under presentment or indictment
in any court of the United States having
competent jurisdiction upon a charge of
treason or other felony, a full pardon and
amnesty for the offense of treason against
the United States, or of adhering to their
enemies during the late war, with a resto-
ration of all rights of property except as to
slaves, and except also as to any property
of which any person may have been legally
divested under the laws of the United
States. In testimony whereof I have signed
these presents with my hand, and caused
the seal of the United States to be here-
unto affixed.
Done at the City of Washington, the 4th
day of July, in the year of our Lord, one
thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight of
the Independence of the United States of
America, the ninety-third.
[Signed.] ANDREW JOHNSON.
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

A new way to collect old debts has been
found in Kentucky. The creditor had his
debtor arrested for possessing counterfeit
money, and when the officers made a search
and discovered \$2,000 in genuine green-
backs, he attached the lot, securing his
amount.
"Madam, a good many persons were dis-
turbed at the concert last night by the cry-
ing of your baby." "Well, I do wonder
such people will go to concerts."

Newspaper Patronage.

Many long, weary years of experience in
the newspaper business has forced the con-
viction upon us that newspaper patronage
is a word of many definitions, and that a
great majority of mankind are either
ignorant of the correct definition, or
are dishonest in a strict biblical sense of
the word. Newspaper patronage is com-
posed of as many colors as the rainbow,
and is as changeable as a chameleon.

One man comes in and subscribes for a
paper and pays for it in advance, and goes
home and reads it with the proud satisfac-
tion that it is his. He hands in his ad-
vertisement; asks the price, pays for it
and returns to his place of business, and reaps
the advantage thereof. This is newspaper
patronage.

Another man says "you may put my
name on your books," and goes off without
saying a word about pay. Time passes on,
and you want money, and ask him to
pay what is honestly due you. He dies in-
to a passion, perhaps pays, perhaps not,
and orders his paper stopped. This is called
newspaper patronage.

Another man has been a subscriber for a
very long time, but has never paid a cent,
and at last becomes tired of you and wants
a change. He thinks he wants a city pa-
per. He tells the postmaster he don't want
it, and you will get a paper marked "re-
fused." He will call and pay you af-
ter-a-while, he says. But he never does
unless you sue him. And this, too, is called
newspaper patronage.

Another brings in a fifty cent advertise-
ment and wants a two dollar notice given
it, and if you refuse, he goes off mad. And
this is called newspaper patronage.

Another man lives near who does not
like the editor—the paper is too small for
him—yet he goes regularly to his neigh-
bor's and reads it, and finds fault with it,
and quarrels with the opinion of the editor.
Occasionally he sees an article he likes,
and begs or gives half a dime for the num-
ber. This is called newspaper patronage.

Another man takes two or three city pa-
pers and cannot afford to take a home pa-
per, but he likes it, and comes into the
office and begs one when he is in town. This
also, is called newspaper patronage.

Another man takes a paper, he takes a
copy for himself and family, and pays for
it, and does all he can to get new subscri-
bers—he never grumbles, but always has a
cheerful word for the editor. If any item
of interest occurs in his neighborhood, he
informs the editor. This is newspaper
patronage.

Another man has a patent, and wants you
to give it a two dollar notice every week;
"it will be of interest to your readers," he
says, but although knowing it will benefit
him most of all, he does not offer to pay
for it. This is called newspaper patron-
age.

Another man has taken the paper for sev-
eral years but has not paid for it, and comes
in with a four or five dollar advertisement,
and asks you to insert it for nothing, be-
cause he is an old patron of yours. This
is called newspaper patronage.

Another man—a young man about town
—no use of his taking a paper, he knows
all that is going on. By-and-by, he gets
married, and hands in a notice with "just
hand me a dozen copies." He gets them,
and when you mention pay he looks sur-
prised—"you surely do not charge for such
things?" And this is called newspaper
patronage.

Another man (bless you, it does us good
to see such men) comes in and says, "the
year for which I paid is about to expire, I
want to pay for another." He does it and
retires. This is newspaper patronage.

Now, is not newspaper patronage a curi-
ous thing? And in that great day when
the gentleman in black gets his due—as he
surely will—how many of the patrons enu-
merated above will fall to his share? Now,
it will be seen that while certain kinds of
patronage is the very life and existence of
a newspaper, there are other kinds of pa-
tronage that is more destructive than the
deadly night-shade.

Reader! where do you stand?

The agricultural statistics of Ireland
show a decrease of 54,287 acres in the land
under cultivation. There are 48,000 acres
less in potatoes, 39,000 less of oats, and
38,000 less of wheat, while there has been
an increase in grass of 56,000 acres. The
emigration from Ireland in 1867 was 25
per cent. less than in 1866.

THE FOUR LEGGED BABY.—We have
heard the description of this child as given
by physicians who pronounce it as one of
the greatest wonders in the world of curi-
osities. It is only one child from its head
to its hips, vigorous, healthy, symmetri-
cal, and at times exceedingly animated;—
but from its hips down it is two distinct
persons, with every organ, ligament, bone
and muscle well developed. It was born
in the county of Lincoln, on the 12th of
May last. Its parents are sound, healthy
people, the father, Wm. Corban, having
served through the late war in the Confed-
erate army.—Shelbyville Union.

Negro Supremacy.

The negro is now supreme every where
in the South. The race, by a system of
treachery, has got possession of Washing-
ton city, the Capitol of the United States,
and they will no doubt rule it as they
please. The history of the late election for
Mayor, according to an intelligent corre-
spondent, is this:

The Radicals admit that the Democrats
had a majority of the votes polled; but
there were forty soldiers stationed at Wash-
ington who voted the Democratic ticket.—
On these votes being thrown out, the Rad-
icals have the majority. Judge Carter, the
corrupt Radical Judge of Washington City,
decided that the soldiers had a legal right
to vote, and to get clear of the difficulty he
requested Gen. Grant to issue an order that
no soldier should leave his barracks on
election day. Grant refused to do so be-
cause it will not be long before he will want
the votes of the soldiers himself. The ne-
groes poured in from Virginia and Mary-
land to vote in the Mayor's election. They
still failed to carry it until the votes of the
soldiers were thrown out. So it has been
settled in Washington City, which is im-
mediately under the government of Con-
gress, that any negro may vote, but no sol-
dier, no boy in blue, can. So we go. Hur-
rah for Africa; down with America—civil-
ized Africa, barbarous America!!!

An Unpremeditated Joke.

For sometime past a number of boys have
been seen walking about the streets of the
city, each bearing upon his shoulder a
rudely constructed transparency—brilliantly
lighted up after dark—on which is blaz-
oned the name of one of the theaters, to-
gether with certain dramatic intelligence dis-
played in fancy paint for the enlightenment
of visitors from the rural districts who may
chance to be strolling around in search of
the elephant or any reliable information
touching his haunts or whereabouts. Yes-
terday evening, just after dark, the sexton
of one of the most fashionable churches of
the city was engaged in sweeping out the
building, and the doors were left open.—
While this work was going on one of the
boys in question came along, and, feeling
fatigued from his tramp through the hot
and dusty streets, seated himself upon the
steps of the church and was soon fast
asleep, with his lighted transparency lean-
ing against the door post. And everybody
who passed that way within the next hour
or so was assured by the transparency, in
fiery letters that could be read at the dis-
tance of two hundred yards, that—"THIS
IS THE ONLY THEATER NOW OPEN IN THE
CITY."—Louisville Journal.

Strange if True

As a man was walking in his garden he
discovered two clothes horses. He took
them in his stable, where he soon broke
them. He then put the yolk of an egg on
their necks, attached them to a cart with
the bonds of friendship, and covered them
with sheet-lightening to protect them from
the flies. He then leaped into the cart, sat
upon the seat of government, took the whip
of a top in one hand and the reins of sev-
eral kings in the other, and drove off, pass-
ing through the gate of buffalo, over the
ground coffee for three miles, but in cross-
ing the track of a snail, he was run into by
a train of thought, and dashed heels over
head into a stream of eloquence, where his
cart was broken to pieces against the rock
of a cradle. By industry and frugality he
soon gained the shore, where he formed a
boat of the bark of prairie wolf which he fit-
ted with a mast made of north pole, and two
auction sales. He then sailed down the
river to his mouth, and landed upon a
tongue of land where he was seized by a
curious sensation and conveyed to a cell,
where he was secured by chain lightning,
fastened by a thunderbolt. The jailer gave
him his liberty for a Christmas present, and
read to him the report of a cannon. He
went home and gave his horse a basket of
hog-oats and she-goats for dinner. Having
thus taken care of his horse, he retired into
a chamber in his rifle, and soon fell asleep,
but a mischievous fly kicked out one of his
hairs, and killed him.

Military Interference.

Military interference in the Southern
States is to continue, notwithstanding the
so-called reconstruction of those States.—
In his letter of the 28th ult., the Washing-
ton correspondent of the Cincinnati Ga-
zette says:

"The troops will not be withdrawn from
Arkansas, or any other restored State, at
present. The troops will, as in Tennessee,
aid the civil authorities, but will not unless
called upon by the Governor. It is the hope
of Gen. Grant that the people themselves
will take such a course as will justify very
little interference by the military. No or-
ders have been issued to the commanders
of other States, and none will be given till
the Representatives are received in both
Houses."

Why are sunbeams in breezy weather
like persons borrowing money? Because
they are rays in the wind (raising the
wind).

What Will the Democrats Do?

It has been asked, "What will the Dem-
ocracy do if we help to place them in pow-
er?" The question is so well and appropri-
ately answered and so satisfactorily sum-
med up by Gen. W. A. Gorman, of Minne-
sota, in a late speech, that we insert the an-
swer here:

"If the Democracy get power in the gov-
ernment, they will reduce the tariff tax on
all your tea, and what you drink and
wear.

They will restore the Union, and turn
over all the Southern States' expenses to
be paid by the South alone.

We will turn out and abolish ten thous-
and abolition Freedmen's Bureau office
holders and save millions of dollars to the
people's pockets.

We will bid the South support them-
selves, and go to raising cotton and sugar,
and we will continue to raise produce to feed
them.

We will pay the public debt in the same
currency we pay you, and the same you pay
each other, and thus save millions more in
the pockets of the people.

If we pay the rich in gold, we will pay
you in gold. If we pay you in paper mon-
ey, we will pay plathoric bond-holders in
paper money.

We will enact laws to enable you to buy
your goods where you can buy cheapest,
and sell where you can get the best price.

We will protect labor from the encroach-
ment of capital.

We will leave each State to govern itself,
limited only by the Federal Constitution.

We will reduce the army, in the South
and send them to the plains to protect the
frontier and all of the new routes to the far
West.

We will restore commerce, peace and
good will between the North and South.

We will reduce taxes, both State and na-
tional.

We will lessen the number of office hold-
ers, and release you from taxation to sup-
port them.

We will enact laws inside and out outside
the Constitution.

We will restore peace at home and main-
tain your honor abroad.

We will inaugurate a day of moderation,
order and good will, instead of hate and ill
will, as now taught by Jacobin politicians.

We will give equal rights to all and will
grant exclusive privileges to none.

We will substitute calm statesmanship
for mad Jacobinism.

We will make pets no longer of negroes
at the expense of the whites, nor force as-
frags for them at the expense and against
the will of those who created and main-
tained the Government.

"Straws Show the Course of the Wind."

Daily in one of the broad avenues of a
great city may be seen a lad riding a pony
followed at a respectful distance by a sol-
dier clad in uniform. The twain arrive at a
school building which the boy enters when
the soldier takes the pony back to the sta-
ble. Where, it may be asked, can this
spectacle be witnessed? Is it in London,
and in the child of one of the royal family;
or is it Paris, and is the young rider the
heir to the throne of France? No, for even
on occasions of ceremony, the members of
the reigning European families are never
surrounded by soldiers, and only occasion-
ally by servants. The scene, however, to
which we refer may be witnessed any day
in Washington, the governmental center of
this Republic, and the soldier is one who
enlisted to serve in its armies, but who is
it at present engaged as groom to one of the
sons, not of a Royal or Imperial House, but
of Hiram Ulysses Simpson Grant, the rad-
ical nominee for the Presidency. Men who
enlist in the armies of your country for its
defense, you congratulate you that some day
it may be your proud privilege to act as
groom for one of the infants Grant, while
those tax payers, who grumble at the cost
of the army, we would urge reflection upon
the honor accorded them of paying for the
services of persons acting as menials for
the radical nominee.

We have mentioned this fact in order that
people may observe the tendency of Grant's
mind to the aristocratic forms of the Old
World—a tendency, however, more decid-
edly perceptible in his order about the Jews
and his censorship over the Southern press.
—Quincy Herald.

Uncertain things: The tenure of life,
the weather, and boating and walking
matches.

The ice machines at New Orleans make
thirty tons a day, and it sells for seventy-
five cents a hundred.

Prentice thinks if a young lady has a
thousand acres of valuable land, the young
men are apt to conclude that they are suf-
ficient grounds for attachment.

They are doing a heavy business in the
divorce line in St. Louis. No less than ten
married couples received decrees of di-
vorce on the 22d ult. Most of them were
granted to injured wives, whose truant
husbands would not be contented and hap-
py at home.